Look Out.

A friend writing on business from Marion Court House, South Carolina, says the following, among other

"Just here let me say that the Journal brings the latest news by eight or ten hours that we receive, but strange (?) indeed is it, that when any news of importance that has not been published in other papers, is published in the Journal, that copy is sure not to make its appearance for a day or two after it is due. We trust that you will look after our interest, and hereafter when such is the case, mail an extra copy for some one who don't subscribe."

We trust that it will not be necessary for us to call attention to this matter again, but that our papers will be promptly delivered to these who do subscribe, and not to those who do not sul scribe.

THE ACCOUNTS from the Somerset disaster still con- army. tinue to be conflicting, although all acknowledge that it counts had made it out to be.

But the conflict of the different stories applies mainly the truth of which we presume there is no doubt. to these told in reference to the conduct of Major General Crittenden, the first hints being understood as pointing to his unfortunate habits, while as time rolls on treachery, and even name \$47,000 as the amount of the subjected to a fire in the rear, of the most irresistible

Naturally enough there is, and has been, great excitement in Nashville, and indeed all through Tenoccasioned by the reverse to the Confed erate arms, and also by the loss of a public mun so high in the confidence of the people of the State as General Zollicoff r. Besides, when an affair of this character occurs, the public indignation will seek some victim upon whose head it can pour forth its vials. We have seen how fatal defeat has been to the Northern Generals. We can hardly expect that it would not be very trying even to Confederate Generals. General Crittenden is the scape goat now, and although there is too much reason to fear that there must have been criminal bungling, if not inchriety in the conduct of that officer on the occasion of the Mill Spring fight, still we cannot but think that in the excited state of publie feeling in Tennessee, serious injustice is done to Gen. Crittenden, and charges made and credited derogatory

reports current at that time in Nashville. One of these allel since the destruction of the Spanish Armada. Nairy's battalion, and is to the effect that the Saturday | ged in selling old hulks to the Federal Government. preceding the battle, General Crittenden had dined with a certain Captain West, a "Union man," and had ar- lars on the Merrimac, which has not yet done anything ranged with him to have certain papers sent over the and probably never will, our government had turned its river to the Federals by one of West's negroes. That force at Norfolk to the building of gunboats for our this fact was discovered, the negro shot while crossing sounds, there might have been two dezen of them ready the (Cumberland) river, and the papers found upon him to issue from Newbern, Washington and Roanoke Isthe character of our fortifications at Mill Springs, the we are without a navy. number of our troops, and the amount of provisions on

the General and claiming for him the praise due to a that there will be a rigid investigation.

WE FIND in some of our exchanges extracts from Northern papers. These extracts purport to give the foreign news by the Europa which arrived at Halifax on the 26th. We rather think this news is colored up for effect. If the language of the English papers is as represented, it is certainly neither courteous in itself nor flattering to our Commissioners.

The London Post says that a thorough understanding has been arrived at with the U. S. Government. Notwithstanding this, warlike preparations still go on. The stone fleet blockade continues to be denounced by the press of both London and Paris.

occasioned by the Trent difficulty, will be nearly

twenty millions of dollars. The discourteous and disrespectful language to which

we allude above is as follows: MASON AND SLIDELE DESCRIBED AS " WORTHLESS BOOTY "-NO The London Times has a strong editorial on the reception

due to Mason and Suidell; says they are about the most jaws of the American lien; having been long known as tion to abuse such power, but would, on the contrary, that it may be seen which have best done their duty, in Times sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give these disclaim such intention. fellows anything in the shape of an evation. The civility due to a fee in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can, hey will be only giad to entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue on their way, and have their say with any body who may The other journals advise a similar course, and allude to Mason's strong advocacy of the Fugitive Blave Law to pre-

this, and that, coming through Northern channels it has

Our ships the Nashville and Sumter are in European

waters, and some federal steamers are watching them.

GENERAL BULL's force in Kentucky is estimated by a Louisville correspondent of the New York Tribune one hundred guns. This is a large force.

THE Charleston Courier states that Captain W. H. Forbes formerly commander of the barque Martha of that port, had returned from Baltimore, which place he left on the 22d. Captain Forbes says that he was at Hatteras on Sunday the 26th ultimo, and that there were there three steam gunboats inside of the bulk-head. and from twenty-five to thirty vessels outside. At his last observation they were endeavering to bring in a steamer, supposed to be the Pawnee. This account differs very much from that given by others.

WE DO NOT believe that there are a sufficient number of old hulks nor a sufficient quantity of granite at the North to fill up permanently the entrance to the harbor of Charleston, but even should the Lincoln government fail to effect their vindictive purpose against that people, their failure, instead of excusing them, will only add the contempt due to impotence to the hatred which their malignity has already earned for them from all christian nations.

boats of the Burnside fleet could get up the Neuse river ed for this purpose. to a point within six miles of Raleigh itself, is certainly among the oddest conceptions of the great military ge- fair cleverly. nius who presides over the columns of that paper.

SECRETARY SEWARD ought to be a bank officer, since he draws his drafts upon the future in dates so nearly corresponding with those ruling with paper in bank .-He is always promising the world plenty of Cotton in thirty, or sixty, or ninety days, as the case may be. He has been doing that for some months, and he keeps renewing.

General McClellan has also gone into the business .-He, too, has drawn a ninety days draft on the future. He days. It is foolish to promise too much.

IT WOULD SEEM that General Beauregard is indeed going to the Western seat of War, and, of course, leaving that on the Potomac. This may be regarded as a certain indication that the valley of the Mississippi is looked upon as the point of mest pressing danger and

The army of the Potomac will deeply regret parting in the building of the road. with its id lized leader; for after all, although second in command to both the Johnstons, and probably not superior to either of them in ability or patriotism, circumstances have given to General Beauregard a prestige facture iron. both at home and abroad, which does not attach to any other military man on the American continent.

We do not believe that he wishes to claim anything | tion was made of it, if any. for himself to the disparagement of his gallant compeers, and we have reason to believe that such a thing as jealonsy between him and General Johnston is a thing not even dreamed of.

Wherever General Beauregard may go, he will carry with him the respect and admiration of the people of the Confederate States, and the fullest confidence of the

We understand that part of General Beauregard's was a disaster, but not quite as bad as the Federal ac- baggage has already passed through this place, which EDITORS WILVINGTON JOURNALwould seem to confirm the report above referred to, of

> OUR old friend 'General Winfield Scott, appears to have retired deep into the shades of private life, and is kind. What a pity the old man did not die years ago!

THE rejoicings of the Northern papers over the terrible fire at Charleston seem to have created an impression abroad which can hardly be regarded as favorable to Chronicle distinctly charges the fire upon incendiaries in the pay of the Lincoln government, whose system of warfare is denounced as that of the assassin and incendiary upon land, while its attempts by sea to choke the harbors of commercial ports are denounced as barbar- tilbery, but for some reason Le had been dropped from the ous and uncivilized. Whether deservedly or not, certainly the Washington government gets the credit of abil tv. the Charleston fire, and of all the attempts at incendiarism that have been in the Southern States since the services in the location and construction of the light hou war commenced.

fleard from at Last

We suppose it will relieve as me suspense, even if it does not give unmingled satisf ction, for our people to to his loyalty, which upon investigation will turn out to know certainly that the Burnside expedition, or what is left of it, is inside of the Bar at Hatterss, as General the community has made an impression upon my mind that The Nashville correspondent of the Memphis Ap- Burnside says so himself. His official report acknowlwas told on the street by a Mr. W. B. Smith, of Nash few more such expeditions must disgust all the people ville, a member of Capt. Duncau's Co. attached to Mc- of the North, with the single exception of those enga-

If instead of spending hundreds of thousands of dol-

"GARBLED."-This word appears to be a lavorite On the other hand there is a warm party defending with some of our cotemporaries, who seem to take rea piece is quoted and animadverted upon, the prompt Raleigh Standard to the contrary, notwithstanding .alluded to by the Standard in its last issue we cut out of some other paper, the Salisbury Watchman, we think. The probable cost to England of the preparations and judicial power, the Standard adds "that this power McLauchlin's company to the 758 reported by the Adj't that is made as a matter of course by every aspirant, and at all times. Why, the Emperor of Austria, or the ple. It is the assertion of the power that appears to us worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the dangerous. Of course no one would proclaim an inten-

proportion to that white population : The Convention is composed of men, subject to the usual temptations and weaknesses of men, and one of the greatest temptations is the idea of unlimited power. two negroes. Let Mason and blicell therefore pass quietly It tempts to its exercise and its abuse, and it would be folly for us to say that we know that there is no danger that the State Convention will attempt to exercise despotic power. We may not think there is much danger, We rather think there must be some mistake about but who can say that he knows there is no danger? Not we, certainly. The fact is that Mr. Graham, as quoted been interpolated, for it does not read like the Times, by the Standard, really gives the same note of warning nor does its tone comport with that of all its previous to which we give but a feeble response. There is alreferences to Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We have no ways danger in the possession of dictatorial powers by doubt it will be found out that the whole thing is mis- any man or body of men, and always will be, as long as human nature remains what it is.

An Appeal.

Some weeks since we received a note enclosing \$5. with the request to have it applied as an anonymous contribution from a lady to any fund getting up in aid to consist of one hundred thousand infantry, eleven of the Sisters of Mercy who were among the losers by thousand cavalry and three thousand artillery with over | the great are in Charleston. The lady who sent the money had already contributed liberally to the general fund, and was not even a co-religionist of the "Sisters." although a warm admirer of those most exemplary ladies, a number of whom shortly after passed through this place on their way to the general hospital in Western Virginia. As purses to the sick, as the tender guardians of bereaved orphans, these ladies deserve well of the country and of all its people, without distinction of name or creed. Their works are indeed those of "mercy," and the amount of good they do is only limited by the means at their disposal.

they had to move cut of it, with their little flock of orphan children, and all the outhouses on the lot destroyed, rendering necessary an outlay of at least ander county foot up a total of 330, instead of 420, as nine thousand dollars to restore things to their former printed; Anson 360 instead of 280; Beaufort 670 instate. This they have not got, and this they much need. We notice that an appeal has been made through the Charleston Courier, which we trust will meet with 316; Nash 282 instead of 281; New Hanover 1073 a proper response. We would take the liberty of making a similar appeal here, and will take pleasure in re-THE IDEA of the New York Times, that the gun- ceiving and forwarding any sums that may be contribut-

P. S .- We have already got enough to start the af-

We publish to-day a speech made in the Indiana exceedingly rich. The principal picture represents amount of hospital stores. Democratic State Convention by Hon. John G. Davis. After reading it nobody will be surprised to learn that ferring Dixie to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren.

MAIL ROUTES .- There is great necessity for a mail with a sinister expression of face, he says : on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Katherford Rail Road, and as act No. 259 passed by Congress, and approved on the 30th of August, 1861, provides for a mail on says he will have the "rebellion" crushed in ninety said route we see no reason why a mail has not been placed upon said road.

State Convention.

This body has before it several Railroad bills; one being the Danville Connection, another being a railroad from the coal mines in Chatham to Raleigh. The Danville Connection has not been acted upon. The coal the theatre of the most decisive movements during the fields Road Bill has virtually been passed. It proposes

> Messra, trange, Strong and other gentlemen opposed the bill, because they did not think that the Convention was the proper body to build railroads and manu-

The question of creating the effice of Lieut. Govern-

" Resolved. That in aid of the revenue, a reasonable tax ought to be laid on the distillation of spirituous liquous, or

On last Saturday, Mr. Ruffin introduced the follow-

such tax, and report an ordinance for that purpose. PLEASURE CARRIAGES .- An assessor wishes to know whether hearses should be taxed as pleasure carriages!

on finance enquire as to the proper mode and amount of

closed yesterday. I wish to say a few words to the public of our State in reference to a portion of my assistants while I was in temporary commend of the Cape Fear District and as Chief Engineer of the defences.

To Capt. JOHN C. WINDER of the Corps of State Artillery. (now Assistant Adjutant General,) I am greatly indebted for there are not wanting those who charge deliberate never heard of any more than if he had subsided, or been his untireing industry, energy and ability, as constructing there are not wanting those who charge deliberate never heard of any more than if he had subsided, or been had subsided, or been had subsided, or been had subsided his untireing industry, energy and ability, as constructing there are not wanting those who charge deliberate never heard of any more than if he had subsided, or been had subsided had subsided his untireing industry, energy and ability, as constructing there are not wanting those who charge deliberate never heard of any more than if he had subsided, or been had subsided his untireing industry. and of Fort Fisher and the casemate battery at Confederate Point, until his retirement from his service

I regard the services of Capt. WINDER as amongst the most meritorious that have been rendered the government on this coast, and they were perhaps, by the authorities of the State at the time the least appreciated.

Whilst I would not de'ract from Capt MEADE and others who succeeded Capt. WINDER, and whose official services will be ful v recognised elsewhere, I desire t' is public exthe Northern people or government. The London pression of my thanks on behalf of the tate for his meriorious services. I trust the government will yet give him a position to test the truth of what I have here spot en o tot Lieut. Samuel, A Ashe of the same corps, and bo came forward at my sol citation to aid me in the De partment of Artillery, I am much indebted for valuable assistance, withou pay or hope of reward. Lieut. Ashe had wounded been appointed a first Lieutenant of the corps of Stale Ar-

rolls, yet he never faltered in his devotion to duty. I trust the army may yet have the benefit of his intelligence a d To C. I. JOHN C. MCRAE, of the 22d Regiment of Militia Battery, or Fort McRae, and the Battery at Campbell's

refused to receive any compensation beyond his expenses. There are many others who have rendered valuable as istance to m self as well as the State, in the work of tortilving the coast, river and town The kindness and confi ence shown mg, not only by the

Such a people, so prompt to aid by personal services. peal, writing under date of the 25th, gives some of the edges a loss of vessels, such as they were without a par- not less than by their robte pecuniary means, if necessary. Mississippi and the left wing of Col. Battle's 20th Ten- services of revolutionary sires entitled him to promi- tions and about two miles from the main channel of the pers, they may be deprived of their property and rights by the strong arm of power; but to conquer them, is impossi ble. Hence, I believe, Wilmington, with her works of de-

> S. L. FREMONT. Col. 1st Corps of Volunteer Artiflery, N. C. Wi'mington, Feb. 1st, 1862.

From the Fayettevilie Observer.

North Carolina Volunteerstaken for examination. This could not be had until af- land, and have captured nearly all of the crippled hulks 9th, showing the number of men from each county in are, we are assured, abundance of the best arms in that ter the battle. The papers discovered are said to reveal that sought shelter in Pamlico. What a pity it is that the State according to the returns received and muster State for more than the number. We fully concur with braces 35 complete regiments, 2 incomplete at that this war." date, and 1986 men in unattached companies, of part of fuge in its use from any embarrassment in which their which the two incomplete regiment and another, the have been organized since that time. But besides these, pital there falling into their hands. we know that there are large deficiencies in this report. We have, in making quotations from these papers, taken For instance, the Bethel Regiment is summed up at their language as we found it, and printed it in its direct 1144, whereas we know that, after a number of deaths sequence as it stood in print before us. The extract and discharges, it actually had 1403 men, the excess over the 1144 having been caused by the acc ssion of numerous volunteers to almost all if not all of the original companies, none of which were reported at Ral-We have no doubt it was perfectly correct and wholly eigh, but all reported at Richmond. The two compaungarbled. To the assertion that the people had cloth- nies from this county in that regiment are put down at ed the Convention with supreme legislative, executive 204, whereas, they left here with 225, and afterwards received about 50 recruits. Adding these and Capt. must be exercised for the people, and subject to their General, makes rather more than 900 from this county will." We give the Standard all the benefit of this In the 32d regiment, the report states that two whole avowal or qualification, which, by the way is an avowal companies are not e-umerated, because no roll had been received from them and the counties from which they came were not known. Taking all these things into consideration, we have

King of Naples, would talk about the good of his peo- not a doubt that Gen. Martin's 34,361 would be swelled to 40,000 by a full return.

We now proceed to give the aggregate reported from each county, and add the white population of each, so

		Vols	Wh. Pop.	Johnston	410	10.
2	Alleghany	191	3.357	Jones	149	2.
t	Alexander	420		Lenoir	238	4.9
	Alamance	370			2:3	6,
	Anson	2 0	6 562	Madison	199	5,
9	Ashe	334		Martin	2.8	5,
	Beaufort	667	8,172	McDowell	282	5.
Ċ	Bertie	183	5,846	Mecklenburg		16.3
	Bladen	397		Mitchell	143	
	Brunswick	164	4.515		316	5,
,	Buncombe	857		Moore	353	8
t	Burke	441	6 647	Macon	337	5.3
	Cabarrus	602	7 402	Nash	281	6
ì	Caldwell	269	6,297°			10,6
	Camden	219				5.
ŗ	Carteret	197			398	5.
-	Caswell	405	6,581		686	5, 11.3
	Catawba -	366			362	4.
,	Chatham	513	12,555	Perquimons	194	3 3
3	Chowan	149		Person	338	5,
	Cleaveland	7 5		Pitt	413	7.4
	Columbus	431	5 779	Polk	100	3.5
	Craven	636	8,795		552	3.3 14.
	Cumberland				280	5.5
	Currituck	162	100 100 100 100	Robeson	480	8 5
2	Cherokee	513	8,609	Rowan	631	10,
3	Clay	F3	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Rockingham	446	10.0
ì	Duplin	476	8,286		541	9.0
•	Davie	202	6.001	Sampson	617	9.1
7	Davidson	341	13 378	Stokes	256	7,8
30	T3 I 1		6,880	Su: y	322	8,9
4	Franklin	439	6,490	Stelly	299	6.5
ı	Forsyth	360	10.716	fyrcell	70	3,2
,	Gates	260	4,180	Union	451	8,5
	Granville	632	11. 89	Wake	820	16,4
j	Greene	122	2,826	Warren	395	4.3
	Guifford	303	15,738	Washington	244	3,5
ŀ	Gaston	29	7,009	Wilkes	358	13,2
	Halifax	420	6,542	Watauga	241	4.7
	Harnett	271	5,351	Wayne	550	8,7
	Haywood	387	5,488	Wilson	344	5,9
1	Hertford	295	3,948	Yancy	376	8,2
	Hyde	253	4.682	Yadkin	356	9,1
1	Henderson	292	8,981	Transylvania	102	,
	Iredell	450	11,141	-		
	Lashann	014	E 1941	9.4	201	CO1 4

ackson 314 5,241 34,361 631,489
We have given the figures of the printed report of the Adjutant General; but these totals do not agree Their house in Charleston was so much injured that with the summing up of the items in no less than 12 of the counties. Whether the errors be in the report itself or in the print, we cannot tell; nor whether they be in the items or in the sums total. But the items in Alexstead of 667; Duplin 475 instead of 476; Henderson 392 instead of 292; Lenoir 308 instead of 238; Lincoln 393 instead of 293; Montgomery 209 instead of instead of 983; Northampton 388 instead of 383; Surry 422 instead of 322.

> ously, and that he has made a great deal out of him. Lord Palmerston in his own room, which is just en-Yankee, dressed in the most approved style of down-

My Lord : Are there any Confederates here? Lord Palmerston makes no reply, but speaks to "John, look to the plate basket, and call a policeman."
This is the best hit of the season.

The Defeat in Kentucky |- Latest from Gen. Critten-

The Knoxville Register, of Tuesday last, has the fol-

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. Crittenden's forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the battle and falling back of our to give eight hundred thousand dollars in bonds to aid forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of knowing the facts.

The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all

At one time during the fight, we had every reason or was up this week, but we do not know what cisposi- defeat may be attributed to the mistaking a regiment order from Gen. Zollicoffer, to cease firing. Gen. Zollic ffer riding forward towards the enemy, was shot ing resolution, which was adopted, under the suspension and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops. was deficult to suppress. The gallant Zollice ffer, in on the grain used for distillation, and that the committee the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter as he tell from his horse, " I was mistaken, they are enemy, charge continued from this time to fall back. The enemy until further attempts to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible to prevent the artillery from damaging us .the fight raced nearly three hours without any cessation, a continual volley having been kept up by both

Gen. Crittenden and staff were during the greater part of the fight immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of his reserve, and deported himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. Cummings, of the 19th Tennessee regiment, in the beat of the fight, the news of Gen. Zollice ffer's fall, and that as senior Colonel the command

of the brigade fell upon him. Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 300 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. Clift, Morton and Dulaney volunteered to remain in the hospital with the land.

The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the alternoon, a council of war was again aswere madness to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was haulted until Tuesday morning, when order was in cline divoted himself taithfully to these a measure again restored, and the march continued on works, and to the special duty of procuring guns, and has in the direction of Carthage on the Cumberland river. staff efficers conducted themselves with great bravery. and cheerfully suff red all the privations their commands were called upon to endure. To mention either indiauthorities and Committee of Safety, but by all classes of vidual cases or particularize regiments who are enticannot be conquered. They may be everpowered by num- nessee regiment, they being in a more exposed position nence, (which he never claimed on that account.) he river. The fleet at the head of Wilmington Island many than the many control of the ma han some of the other regimen's

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the fence and strong arms around her, as we I as the Cape Fear | xaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks | claims which his countrymen were not slow to perceive, whilst the fleet on the Carolina side numbers six the army will again be ready for the field. WELL DONE MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Natchez, Miss., who is here looking after the comfort of the wounded of the 15th Mississippi regiment in the late fight, informs us that on the reception of the news of Crittenden's defeat, a bill at once passed both houses of the Mississippi Legis-A friend has kindly sert us, among other Convention lature calling out twenty thousand volunteers for the documents, a report from Adj't Gen. Martin, dated Dec. | war. The call will be promptly responded to, and there rolls on file in his office; but not including companies the Reverend gentleman in saying, that Hon. Mr. Ely dom and independence, than Felix Kirk Z dicoffer. that have gone directly into the Confederate service .- | told but the truth when he went home and said to his The statement is only up to the 1st Dec. last. It empleople that "the Southerners are terribly in earnest in

brave and skillful efficer. It is reasonable to presume language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. If any piece or part of language might involve them. 1st Dec. was 34,361. This has undoubtedly been targe- Cumberland river, convenient for obtaining supplies .ly increas d since. For instance, we learn that Capt. The enemy is reported to have crossed the river in large and ever ready reply seems to be that such quotation is McLauchlin's company, upwards of 70 in number, re- force, and a portion of them had a wanced to Monticello, "garbled." Now, if we know ourselves we never "gar-cently organized in this county, will take up the line of on Tuesday last, and taken possession of that place, the did intend to advance, and expected that the movement ble," the assertion of the Fayetteville Observer and the march to-day for Raleigh. And doubtless several others wounded of General Crittenden's force, left in the hos-

> now fitting out an Annapolis, was born at Liberty, though his intentions are to effect a junction of his forces Union county, Indiana, 23d May, 1824. At the age on the Carolina coast with those in Kentucky, in order of eighteen years he was entered at West Point, and it possible, to cut off communication between the cotton was graduated fitteenth in a class of forty-seven States and Virginia He afterwards served as Quartermaster to the com- be would be not to make the effort. mission which surveyed the boundary line between It is not good policy, nor is it sound philosophy in the United States and Mexico. In 1851 he crossed us to be too confident. We ought perhaps to expect, the Plains from the Gila river, through the Indian in the nature of things, an occasional disaster. It ,000 Territory, traveling twelve hundred miles in seven- would be extraordinary if we should not. But we do teen days, with an escort of but three men, bring- not fear any such disaster as would give the enemy any ing dispatches from Col. Graham to the President, reasonable hope of final success against us, or that

> ams, and while there be resigned his commission for He may be able to get pessession of some isolated sand the purpose of devoting his attention to the manu- bank or abandoned and unimportant point, for our facture of a breech leading rifle of his own invention, coasts are extensive, and it would be strange if the eneand took up his residence at Bristol, Rhode Island. my could not find some part of it so exposed as to be ,617 His new enterprise proving unfortunate, he went to within the power of his navy, since we have no navy to Chicago and entered into the office of the Illinois meet him upon equal terms. Central Rail Road Company, while George B. (now 473 General) McClellan, was General Superintendent, and defences, and should hardly put them on paper if that afterwards Vice-President of the company. After were so, although we do not believe the enemy is altoholding the position of cashier two years, Burnside gether ignorant of our operations or position at most was elected treasurer of the company, and removed points-and en passant, the sapient individual who is to New York. While acting in this capacity, soon said to have introduced into the Provisional Congress after the outbreak of the rebellion, he received a tele- a bill for a surveillance of the press need not suppose graphic dispatch from Gov. Sprague, notifying him that its passage into a l. w would keep the enemy one that the 1st Rhode Island Regiment of 1000 men was | whit less informed as to our defences or movements than raised, and asking him to take the command. In half be now is, for it is hardly probable that he depends upan hour he left his office, and was on his way to Pro- on the Confederate papers for information valuable to vidence. The regiment was one of the first and one of himself-yet we think the enemy will be unable to take the best which went to Washington, and was among Columbus or Bowling Green, will be quite unable to the most prominent of those which took part in the en- "on to Nashville," or to any other important place. gagement at Stone Bridge, Col. Burnside acting as Brigadier General during that battle. His conduct on that occasion commended him to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and on the 6th of August continue the struggle in obedience only to the popular he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers .--Gen. McClellan, who knows his worth and mental capa city, has selected him to command one of the most important expeditions projected since the commencement gotten plunder. of the war .- Northern paper.

Official Announcement of the Victory. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1862. The following was received at headquarters to-night : LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862. To Major General McClellan, Commanding United

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river.

States Army :

will make a stand short of Tennessee. A number just received, which we have not seen, has, been opened, and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly with holding out any such hope. we learn, a most capital hit. The whole number near- flint locks, but in good order, subsistence stores enough If the blockade of New Orleans could be raised, so

tered by a long, gaunt, slabsided, sneaking, prying manders I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Mr. Davis has taken refuge in the Confederacy, pre- east fashion, with slouched bat, coarse boots, with pants | twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Col. | knowledge of it either from friend or foe, that the con- calls for the resignation or else the removal of Secretastuffed inside, and a bit of the stars and stripes about McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, spirators, in our humble judgment, would find it impos-

GENERAL THOMAS. D. C. Buell, Brigadier-General Commanding.

From the Lynchburg Viginian, 27th ult. The Late General Zollicoffer.

The Knexyille Register comes to us in mourning the death of this brave and excellent man, whose loss to Tennessee it considers almost irreparable. Indee all of our cotemperaries of the press seem to unite an their testimony to his merits, and their regret at his untimely end. There has not been such a general expres-

cerning the General that are not known to the public, the former place brings no tidings of her. The length the regimental commanders were present, and was apterest in his history. When a great man falls, or one it Halifax was the destined port, the Rinaldo must have who has held a conspicuous position before his country- been lest in that unprecedented fury during the night to believe that the day was ours, and our subsequent | m.n.a very natural desire privails to know all about him. | the 1st inst., and the following day. Gen. Zollicoffer was decended from a noble family, in The Rinaldo left Provincetown at 6 P. M. of of the enemy for the 15th Mississippi, and a consequent that home of the brave and free-Switzerland. His 1st inst., and only two hours afterwards the gale congrandfather, George Zollicoffer, came, we believe, from menced all along that vicinity. All those who wither St. Gaul's, and settled in North Carolina, about the ed it, and sailors who were out at that time, conen; commencement of our Revolutionary troubles, and served representing it as the most furious that has been experienced as an officer in the American army during that struggle, lenced on the eastern coast for years. The less

coffer, who was an officer in the French army, threw up table of disasters in the shap news column of the Hand his commission and came over about the same time- immediately subsequent to the storm, bave already was furnished with a letter from Silas Deane, our first been chronicled. Two wessels, the schr. Edward commissioner at the French Court (which letter is now Clark, of Hartford, and another of unknown name, are them." Had this command been heard by his men in our possession,) accepted a commission from the Gov- known to have sunk with all on board during that fee and they had charged, we probably would have had ernor of North Carolina, and served in the war until he ful night. a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men was taken prisoner and released on parole. That com- The scores of other cases that are not yet known as mission is now in the possession of his son, Rev. Daniel only be imagined by looking at the long list of vessels As my connection with the defences of the Cape Fear who were in superior force pressing their advantage Zollicoffer, of Maryland. As illustrating the care taken due, many of which should have been in port day by those old baronial families of Europe, to preserve a the first few days of the present month. The Rivel faithful record of their lineage every where, we may state | may have steered for St. Thomas on leaving Cape Cod that it is the practise still of the family with which the but such a course would seem uncalled for and smooth late Gen. Zollicoffer was connected, to keep up a constant | She sailed, as the British consul in this city states ... communication with the branch in America. It is der sealed orders, which Capt. Hewett, her communication never lost sight of, and every marriage, birth, and death, was to open after leaving port. The Rinaldo hall in the male branch of the family, is sent for record in heavy armament of guns, which would naturally tool the generic gical table which is preserved in Switzer- to disable the yessel in a storm. They were also more land. The oldest living member of the House in this don the main deck, a fact which will still further to country is by courtesy a Baron, the head of the "tribe," to incapacitate the vessel for weathering a severe store and in regular receipt of a yearly annuity from Swit- Two of her cannon weighed ten thousand pounds each z-rland. When he dies, this distinction and annuity and the remaining fifteen were all thirty-two pounders will pass to the oldest living male member of his branch, The Rinaldo is, or was, as the case may be, a series whether it be the issue of his body or of a collateral steamer, with engines of two hundred horse power, may branch of the family. The head of this branch of the family, at this time, Hewett, commander; A. Arlington, first lientene

s the gentleman before mentioned, resident in Mary- K. Turton, second lieutenant; C. Smythe, masters weigh little with us, not being suited to our plain re- soo, assistant surgeon. If the steamer took the publican notions; yet, the care taken by those old fam- Thomas route for England, and arrived safely at ilies to preserve records of their lineage is very commen- former port, we shall probably not hear of the fact up sembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it dable, and appears in striking contrast with the Ameri- ten or fifteen days longer. can practice. Here the growth of the country is not more rapid than the progress of collateral branches of the same family in the work of obliterating all traces of

After two generations pass, the proofs of common day of intense interest. We saw no panie or under parentage are frequently lost; so that it would require excitement, notwithstanding the perils that seemed well It is but just to say that all the different field and an antiquarian to trace the branches to their parent calculated to appall a people who are not resolved to different field and an antiquarian to trace the branches to their parent source. In this respect, we like the European practice fend their homes to the last. better than our own.

It will appear from this brief sketch that Gen. Zolli- Early yesterday morning it was discovered, by aid of coffer was not the mere adventurer that Forney, in the the glass, that the enemy had brought forward and an tled to praise were wrong, for all did what they believ- extract from his Press, which we published on Satur- chored a fleet of gun boats at the mouth of Wall's Cut. ed to be their duty. The greatest loss fell upon the 15th day, would make him on'. If pride of birth and the on the South Carolina side, just back of the obstrue. surely stood upon as high ground as any other man in the turned in statu quo, and within a mile State. But his own character and abilities constituted ters of the river. It consists now of seven gan hour and though in the very prime of life when he fell in the | will thus be seen that each commands the channel, and service of his country, be had been honored with many they are armed with guns of the longest range. They trusts, through a long series of years; and was faithful in them all. Descended from a race of freemen and beroes, it was natural for him to draw his sword in defence of the liberties of the people; and such was the stern stuff of which he was made, that he would have Pulaski, now about to be cut off, with an ample supply sacrificed a thousand lives rather than have yielded to of provisions to subsist the garrison through all probathe demands of the vulgar tyrant at Washington.

has fallen or will fall in this struggle for Southern free- morning, the steamer Ida, steamer Bartow, and a flat

The Forward Movements. The invaders have promised to advance so often that many people have lost all belief in their intentions of Gen. Crittenden, it is said, is now at Livingston, the "reliable gentlemen" and the telegraph have told doing so at all. It has been the same old story which movement" was to take place in October or November ; then it was postponed till Christmas, and now it is rewould be successful about the time of the battles of Leesburg and Belmont. Those events frustrated their Brigadier General Burnside - Ambrose Everett plans, and the "Young Napoleon" was compelled to Burnside, who commands the formidable expedition halt again. The movements of the enemy lock as

members, in 1847. He was brevetted 2d Lieutenant | If he can take Newbern or some other point in North in 2d Artillery, and was transferred the next year to Carolina so as to get a foothold upon the main land as the 3d Artillery. Joining his regiment in Mexico, a base for future operations, and at the same time surhe marched in Patterson's column to the City of round and take Bowling Green and clear the way to-Mexico, where he remained until peace was declared. wards Nashville, if, we say, he could accomplish these Returning to the North, he was stationed at Fort important objects, he would undoubtedly be in a condi-Adams, in Newport Harbor. In 1849 he was at | tion to do us serious harm. The if stands in the way tached as a 1st Licutenant to Captain (now rebel and it is a formidable obstacle. We suppose the enemy General) Bragg's battery, and was engaged for three will attempt to advance and we do not see how he or four years in frontier service in New Mexico .- can be any better prepared than now. He has In an engagement with the Apache Indians, in August, certainly had time enough to prepare, and if he has 1849, near Les Vegas, Lieut. Burnside commanded not means enough of every kind it is not easy to pera company of twenty-nine men who killed eighteen ceive how he is going to get them or when he will have Indians, took nine prisoners, and captured torty horses. them. An advance is a necessity to him, an urgent For this action he was recommended to the Secretary one. He must do so or give up the war, and he must of War and to I'resident Fillmore for promotion - advance successfully or he is in a worse condition than

Lieut. Burnside was next stationed at Fort Ad- would give him any real or permanent success at all .-

We are not supposed to know much of our military Some of his generals may think they will be able to do all their friends have promised for them; but we sus-

pect that others of them have no such expectation, and clamor of the conspirators in Congress and the contractors, speculators and office-holders both in and out of that body, who are growing rich out of their ill-We do not believe, we repeat, that the enemy can

achieve any substantial success either against our forces in Kentucky or on the Carolina coast, or in fact anywhere else. On the contrary, he will be repulsed, and yet it is by no means certain that the besotted despotism at Washington will consent to an honorable peace : and we think that those in the South who talk about or expect peace in six weeks will be disappointed. If the enemy be thoroughly routed at all points, will the vuland upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned with tures who are preying upon the living and the dead give all the ammunition in the depot in Mill Spring. They up their rich feasts? Will they not still talk about victhen threw away their arms and dispersed through the tories, and thus continue to deceive their dupes as long mountain byways in the direction of Monticello, but as possible in order to fatten upon the spoils, to grow are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they opulent out of the general miseries? When people become crazy there is no applying to them the ordinary rules The property captured on this side of the river is of of logic, or judging how they will set by the measures great value, amounting to eight six pounders and two and motives which govern human conduct when men Punch on Jonathan .- We understand that Punch Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; are in a normal condition. Hence we have little hope has been recently working up Jonathan most assidu- about 100 four horse wagons, and upwards of 1200 that any expectation of an early peace will be realized, horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never and we shall not attempt to impose upon our readers by

ly is devoted to the universal and 'tarnal Yankee, and is to serve the entire command for three days; also, a large that i's commerce could be restored with Europe we should entertain strong hopes of peace at no distant day, As soon as I receive the report of the brigade-com- because it would so strengthen our cause and so paralyze the enemy's, would be of a nature so public and A CALL FOR SEWARD'S REMOVAL. The Boston Our loss was thirty-nine killed and one hundred and notorious that no ingenuity could possibly conceal a Traveler, a prominent Republican paper, indignantly his shoulders. Addressing himself to Lord Palmerston, and his aid, Lieut. Burt, of the Eighth United States sible to obtain the means to urge a conflict whose uselessness, absurdity, crime and utter stupidity would then endorses the call of the Boston editor The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 others have become so self-evident to the veriest dolt within Among the reasons urged by the Traveler for the rekilled and buried, 116 wounded; and 45 prisoners not the limits of the Northern States. But no steps having moval of Seward, are his alleged mismanagement of wounded, five of whom are surgeons, and Lieutenant- been taken to accomplish this great object, and none in foreign relations, the "additional causes of distrust which Colonel Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee regiment. prospect, we see not the first dawn of any ray of the is felt in regard to his temper and habits," and the ilwhen we see no grounds for them.—N. O. Bulletin. leged fact that "the country is disgraced by the low tone of statesmanship manifested by Mr. Seward."

The Stemship Rinaldo-Fears for Her Safety. The New York Herald of the 11th, has the fol culations concerning the British steamer Rin gron which vessel our renders will remember Messra and Slidell took passage after their release salety of the British steamer Rinaldo, with h

of rebels, is beginning to be a matter of done rer. I impression was, when she left Province sion of grief at the fall of any other officer during the war. town hat she would proceed by the usual route to Ha The relation in which the writer of this article stood lifax, with Mason and Slidell would be transferred to to the deceased, enables him to communicate facts con- mail steam r for England, but the latest arrival from

Another member of the family, John Conrad Zolli- shipping on the high seas were numerous, as the

ned by two hundred hands, under the following officers These distinctions, founded on European titles, Archer, surgeon; A. Thompson, paymaster; A.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 2 Affairs at Savannah.

In common with our entire male population, we nearly the whole of vesterday in the streets. It was a The events of Monday we recorded in our last isen

are also about opposite each other, thus exposing view

Under this state of facts, it became evident that its duty of most pressing importance was to furnish Fort ble future contingencies. Accordingly, everything be-All honor to his memory, for no braver or better man ing made ready, between nine and ten o'clock yesterday laden with supplies, left the wharf for the fort, with the Confederate steamers Savannah, Com. Tatnall : Reso lute, Capt. Jones, and Sampson, Capt. Kannard, as ecort. The fleet proceeded down the river, the transports in advance, and the armed steamers a short distance i the rear. On nearing the point in the river commands by the Federal gunboats, our fleet confidently expected the enemy to open upon them, but they passed in sllence; not a shot was fired, the Yankees supposing time they would all get below, when they would run into the river and so permanently cut them off from the city

In this, however, they were disappointed. Having escorted the transports beyond the reach of harm, the Savannah and Resolute tacked about and stood for the city, leaving the Sampson to see the uparmed steams safe to the fort and back again.

No sooner had the two steamers turned their bows up stream than the Federal fleets, seeing they were about to be cheated, opened a terrrific fire upon them, which was gallantly returned. A regular battle ensued, and for forty minutes the shot and shell rained around our little fleet, the latter often exploding directly over them. and the solid shot passing within a few feet of the men on deck. The fleet kept up a return fire with its rilled cannon and other guns of long range, but with with effect could not be ascertained over the wide space of marsh that intervened on either side. Many of the enemy's shot passed some distance over and beyond our vessels. Strange as it may appear, not a vessel or a man on our side was damaged. The fleet rode sall

The fort is now fully provisioned for six months. An officer now at the fort writes us under date "All we ask is: if we are cut off, deliver us as soon

as possible. We will hold out as long as mortals can stand hunger. They cannot take the fort by an attack; we can only be starved out. It rests with our friends in Georgia-on the main-to deliver us from this thradom. This may not reach you, but if it does, tell out friends in Savannah and the interior, that we are less to hold the fort, and as long as there is a morsel lef we will defend it. Georgia never disgraced hersall i Virginia and must not do it at home.' The return trip of the Sampson and the two unarmo

steamers was as perilous as that of their predecessors. The Yankee fleets poured their iron bail and fire upon the little craft, but with all steam on and Lurling definit shots at the enemy in return, they passed gallantly let two miles or more under the missiles of the enemy. In good time they all came up to their wharves and were welcomed by the immense crowds that filled up the dock and balconies throughout the day.

The Sampson passed through a terrible ordeal, but without serious damage. She was struck by four Line lish rifle shell, two passing through her, a third lodging on her deck, and a fourth exploding in her store round breaking up things around generally, but damaging 100 one. Her machinery was unburt, and she plowed

About the time the steamers left the fort, three shots were fired from the Yankee battery at Tybee in the direction of Pulaski, but they all fell short." This feat of provisioning Fort Pulaski is one

most brilliant of the war. It placed a large and noble garrison above want, and was accomplished under a lice from the enemy as terrific as any on record. All Lover to our glorious little navy, its lion-hearted commander, and the gallant officers and men who sail under his flag-Our triends abroad will feel anxious to know the propect before us. Our conclusion, from the present state

us of effairs is, that not withstanding the Federal vessels are still beyond the obstructions, the removal of the ter is but a work of time. This done, they can readily come in on the high tide and take their position in the main channel of the river. This will place them some five miles below the city, the passage to which will be disputed desperately by Fort Jackson, three miles low, a formidable earthwork on the opposite side of the river, and our gallant little pavy. We hope these will be sufficient to repel the invaders, and if not, we shall be prepared to give them a strong fight on their approach to the city. Arrangements are progressing la this purpose and will be ready in time. They may shell us for several hours and set the town

on fire in a number of places, but we apprehend no seriou s consequences in these respects. It is the opinion able military men, who are entirely tamiliar with situation, that the city cannot be taken, if its inhatants will but stand firmly to their posts and do the duty. All depends upon this, and we should make up our minds to look the danger sternly in the face and prepare to meet it with all the means that God has placed in our power. It is no time for idlers, cavilers or croakers-the soonersuch people get out of the city the better will it be for us.